

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH *RR*

DATE: November 15, 1956

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH *SJP*SUBJECT:

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 Holloman _____
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b3

On November 13, 1956,
 Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), advised the
 Liaison Agent that

ACTION:

The above information is being referred to the
 attention of the Special Inquiry Section

b3

- SJP*
 SJP:bjt
 (4)
- 1 - Mr. Roach
 - 1 - Mr. Callan
 - 1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-6-98 BY SP2 ALN/HL
 # 368692 PER OGA

INDEXED - 4
 RECORDED - 4

62-80750-2891

20 NOV 16 1956

657
 50 NOV 20 1956

6/68

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 31, 1956

FROM : R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-6-98 BY SP-2 ALM/KHL
#368692 nsa ocp

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

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Reference is made to the enclosed letter from Little
 Rock dated October 17, 1956, captioned [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised our Little Rock Office that [REDACTED]

b3

For your information [REDACTED]

ACTION:~~CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY~~

There is enclosed herewith a letter to the Little Rock Office
 concerning [REDACTED]

It is believed that this information should be
 transmitted for future reference purposes.

SJP:awj. (5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

Enclosure

RECORDED - 10 11/1 62-88750-2892

INDEXED - 10

7 NOV 1956

EX-127

50 NOV 20 1956

[Items appearing on this page are reported in Washington and other news centers]

U.S. Agents Were Fooled by Allies . . . Nasser's Gift To Egypt: Bills . . . An Israeli Frontier Along Suez?

It has rankled with both Sir Anthony Eden and Sir Winston Churchill ever since that President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, in 1954 pressured Great Britain to withdraw all of her armed forces from Egypt. Rise of Nasser as a threat to British interests followed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-2-84 BY SP4 JLD/MS

President Eisenhower on October 29 called Sir Winston by transatlantic phone to ask that he intervene to keep Sir Anthony, British Prime Minister, from going ahead with operations aimed at Nasser. Churchill is understood to have refused flatly, saying that U.S. advice on policy toward Nasser had been taken in the past, with results that were almost disastrous for Britain.

★ ★ ★

The vast and very costly intelligence service of the U.S. Government once again was caught off guard when Britain, France and Israel moved against Egypt. On this occasion intelligence officials were fooled by America's own allies.

★ ★ ★

Sir Anthony at no time concealed his view that it would require armed force to cut Egypt's Nasser down to size, just as armed force finally had to be called in to deal with other dictators in the past.

★ ★ ★

Colonel Nasser committed 50 per cent of Egypt's cotton crop for years ahead to pay for the Soviet-supplied jet planes, tanks, guns and ammunition, much of which went up in smoke within a few hours when trouble came. Egypt is left with unpaid bills totaling hundreds of millions of dollars—and now is without supplies of weapons that were to be used to build an empire.

An American military source said this: "Soup was spilled on vests of the striped-pants boys in the U.S. Department of State when force was applied in Egypt, but that probably will prove to be the only lasting damage. Words never would have cleared up the Egyptian problem."

Ben-Gurion and Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel are reported to be in agreement that Israel should occupy and eventually annex the Sinai desert, now held by Egypt. That would establish an Israeli frontier on the Suez Canal—and ease the way to making the Canal an international waterway in fact, as well as in name.

★ ★ ★

Word from inside Hungary is that secret police still are operating in that country and are in control of Hungarian embassies abroad, most of which continue to be manned by loyal Communists.

★ ★ ★

Anastas Mikoyan, emerging as probable strong man of the Soviet hierarchy, was in Budapest at the height of the fighting, trying to figure out what to do. Mikoyan made the decision that the only way out was to give in to the people's demands.

★ ★ ★

Thomas Dewey, former Governor of New York and two-time nominee of the Republican Party for the Presidency, already is figuring actively in the calculations of party leaders as they look forward to 1960. Mr. Dewey's campaigning in 1956 made a big impression.

★ ★ ★

Adlai Stevenson's campaign, in its closing days, ran short of money. An aide said: "We get a few hundred dollars from our efforts, when we need

thousands." Some important speeches could not be broadcast nationally because of a lack of money.

★ ★ ★

Richard Nixon, in his campaigning, went out of his way to appeal to teenagers who cannot vote this time. The Vice President created the impression that he was thinking of when these youths would be four years older.

★ ★ ★

Hog prices slipped back to \$14 per hundred pounds in Iowa just before election. Politicians said Republicans were lucky that the decline in hog and cattle prices did not come until late in the 1956 campaign.

★ ★ ★

Clare Boothe Luce, Ambassador to Italy, now is reported definitely to have made up her mind to retire before the end of this year. Douglas MacArthur II, Counselor of the State Department and a career diplomat, is said to be in line for the post.

★ ★ ★

Mme. Kung Peing, close friend of Red China's Chou En-lai, is pictured as the brains behind Communist propaganda in the Far East that has opened the way for Communist expansion. She has big plans to exploit a forthcoming visit from Chou to India's Nehru.

★ ★ ★

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General, plans to return to the private practice of law next year.

★ ★ ★

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito gets all excited anytime it appears that Communists anywhere in Europe are in trouble. The Marshal, who runs a police state, fears his own people may get the idea that they could gain freedom by revolting.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

November 12, 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-3-89 BY SPK/HED/mg
9803-RDD/MS
4/26/93 C.A. #88-1826
SP7 CCL/ACW
9/11/94 C.A. #88-1826

Intelligence Facts Shaped To Fit Policy, Probe Told

By the Associated Press

A retired admiral, Charles M. Cooke, says it appeared to him after the fall of the Chinese mainland to the Communists that United States intelligence reports from Formosa shaped the facts to fit policy.

Admiral Cooke's statement was made in an interview with Robert Morris, counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, on October 7 at Sonoma, Calif., the retired Naval officer's home.

The text of the interview was made public yesterday, and it was ordered placed in the subcommittee's record by Chairman Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi.

Senator Eastland said Admiral Cooke's testimony was important in view of what a subcommittee statement described as "the recent apparent failure of intelligence to inform the United States Government of developments in the Middle East."

Admiral Cooke was the Navy's chief strategical officer during almost all of World War II, and from early 1946 until shortly before his retirement in 1948 he was commander of the 7th Fleet in the West Pacific.

Reports Criticized

In February, 1950, after his retirement, he went to Formosa as a correspondent for the International News Service and he told Mr. Morris that some of the intelligence reports filed by the consul general's staff did not coincide with his own observations. "As it appeared to me," he

said, "there was a policy that had been set up in Washington by the United States Government and which was being followed by the State Department representatives in Formosa, which required that intelligence facts should conform to the policy rather than have a change of policy that would be guided by the facts."

Admiral Cooke, who was a witness before the subcommittee at public hearings in October, 1951, referred to reports that the fall of Formosa to the Communists was imminent and to others dealing with the fall of Hainan in April, 1950, and the Nationalist evacuation of the Chusan Archipelago the following month.

Proposes Intelligence Group

As a safeguard against what he called "a serious possibility" that others may "twist facts" in the future in pursuance of a policy, he proposed that a full-time intelligence committee be set up to advise the National Security Council.

He suggested it be composed of officers of each service, nearing or just past retirement age, and representatives of the State Department. He said the members shall visit critical foreign areas, acquaint themselves with the facts and report back to the Security Council.

Admiral Cooke also proposed the creation of a congressional watchdog committee to insure that the intelligence committee "should not at any time be composed of those who would conform to an adopted theory of policy."

62-80750-2893

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

November 12, 1956

Radio Europe Stirred Revolt, Papers Charge

MUNICH, Germany, Nov. 12 (AP).—West German and French newspapers are airing charges that Radio Free Europe stirred up Hungarians to revolt and by promising help from the outside kept the fight going after all was lost.

Frank J. (Bud) Abbott, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., information director of RFE, said the charges were false.

"We have presented nothing but objective news and commentaries," he said. "We never incited anybody and we can prove it."

A West German government spokesman in Bonn said today an investigation has been started of RFE's broadcasts to Hungary during the revolution to see if they were "provocative." Tapes of the broadcasts are being studied.

Supported by Americans

Radio Free Europe is a giant radio network supported by private American contributions and manned to a large degree by exiles of Communist-ruled countries of Eastern Europe. Its announced goal is to keep telling the truth to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Michel Gordey, correspondent for the Paris newspaper France-Soir, who is just back from Budapest, wrote today:

"We heard a lot of false news about what was going on inside Budapest. We also heard on Radio Free Europe broadcasting from Munich toward the satellite countries, programs whose impassioned tone and desperate

calls to revolt certainly did a lot of wrong.

"Provoked Bloodshed"

"During those last days, numerous Hungarians told us: 'These broadcasts have provoked bloodshed.'"

Similar criticism came from several West German papers.

"We never urged anyone to revolt," Mr. Abbott said, "and we never promised outside help."

From time to time, he added, rebel radios in Hungary asked RFE to relay requests to the United Nations and the International Red Cross, and that these requests were relayed and acknowledged on RFE broadcasts.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/3/89 BY SP4CJH/MG

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9803 RDD/MG

4/26/93

SP7 CJC/ALM

9/11/94 C.A. #88-1826

ENCLOSURE

62-80750-2893

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 9, 1956

FROM : R. R. ROACH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-7-98 BY SP2ALM/EHL

Per OGA # 368692

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Reference is made to the enclosed reprint of a letter to the editor of the "Washington Post and Times Herald," which appeared in the issue of that newspaper November 9, 1956. The writer of the letter is identified as Leslie B. Adams, Jr., Arlington, Virginia. He is very critical of CIA's intelligence efforts and particularly emphasizes that huge funds are being expended and results are not being obtained. He complimented the FBI and states "although frequently accused of aborting free democratic processes, the FBI nevertheless stands as an active instrument, available to all, in the continuance of American freedom." A review of Bureau files has failed to disclose information identifiable with Adams.

[redacted] Liaison Agent has advised that on November 4, 1956, Sherman Adams was the guest on the Meet the Press program and was asked by one of the panel members if U.S. intelligence had failed to do its job. Adams replied that considerable intelligence had been developed concerning the situation in the Middle East and then evaded giving a specific answer as to whether U.S. intelligence knew what was going to happen in the Middle East. The current issue of U. S. News and World Report also makes reference to U.S. intelligence weaknesses.

It can be anticipated that there will be additional criticism of CIA.

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE

None. For your information.

Enclosure

SJP:bcc

(6)

1 - Mr. Nichols

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Liaison Section

RECORDED-56

INDEXED-56

23 NOV 16 1956

50 NOV 20 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

GIR 1

DATE: December 12, 1956

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

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On December 11, 1956, [REDACTED]

CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that [REDACTED]

ACTION:

The above information is being referred to
 the attention of the Special Inquiry Section [REDACTED]

SJP:bal *bal*
 (4)

- 1 - Mr. Callan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 7-9-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
 PER OGA # 368692

RECORDED - 49

INDEXED - 49

18 DEC 14 1956

EX-125

LIAISON

58 DEC 20 1956

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The Secret Role of CIA

Some Senators, Washington dispatches report, are concerned about the activities—or lack of them—of the Central Intelligence Agency prior to the recent French-British-Israeli-Egyptian imbroglio.

Our cloak-and-dagger agency, which rounds up all the intelligence reports from the services and runs a widespread spy net of its own, has been accused of not knowing what was going on and of leaving this Government in the dark concerning the plans to invade Egypt. Critics quote White House Press Secretary James Hagerty's remarks, a few hours after France and Britain issued their ultimatum to the Egyptians and Israelis, that the first President Eisenhower knew about the matter was when the press reports came piling into the White House.

Friends of C.I.A. have quietly tried to answer this criticism by pointing out that what Mr. Eisenhower might have meant was that he had not been informed by either the British or the French about the ultimatum or by the Israelis that they planned to invade Egypt at such and such a time on such and such a day. Obviously, if Mr. Eisenhower had possessed detailed and accurate information from the C.I.A., he could hardly have been expected to reveal our spy system's effectiveness. And for the same reasons, it would have been unwise for Mr. Eisenhower to reveal a chink in our defense by publicly admitting that C.I.A. was in the dark, if it was.

Thus C.I.A. is on a rather sharp

hook in this matter, and some Senators are now determined to get to the bottom of what did or didn't go on. Yet a reminder, it seems to us, is in order both for the Senate and the C.I.A. Both agreed in the beginning to give the agency its super-secret status.

The mistake was compounded during the last Congress when the Senate turned down legislation to create a Congressional "watchdog" committee with access to the activities of C.I.A. As it is now, Congress, which must appropriate the funds to run the agency, does not even know how much C.I.A. spends. Congress created an agency that is no longer responsible in any way to its creator.

All of this, it strikes us, was irresponsible and it may even be dangerous. C.I.A. is concerned with intelligence reports which may form the basis of foreign policy. If the reports are wrong the policy may be wrong and the end may be a war based on error from start to finish.

That could happen in any case. But there is no sound reason for Congress to blind itself unnecessarily. And that is what happens in the absence of a responsible "watchdog" committee to know what this agency, whose activities have a bearing on national security, is doing or not doing.

We think the Senators who want to find out whether C.I.A. fell on its face or not in the Middle East are right to be bothered about U. S. intelligence. What bothers us even more is that responsible Senators do not know, nor does C.I.A. have to tell them.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-9-98 BY SP2 ALW/EHL
#368692

"WALL STREET JOURNAL"

December 18, 1956

62-80750-2911

ENCLOSURE

GIR 1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: December 19, 1956

FROM : MR. M. W. KUERTZ

SUBJECT: CRITICISM OF CIA
EDITORIAL, "WALL STREET JOURNAL"
DECEMBER 18, 1956

Attached hereto is an editorial which appeared in the "Wall Street Journal" of December 18, 1956. It is entitled "The Secret Role of CIA," and takes CIA to task for its alleged failure concerning the advance British and French plans to invade Egypt. It points out that CIA is on a "rather sharp hook" in this matter, and that some Senators are now determined to get to the bottom of CIA's deficiencies.

The article alleges that the mistake was compounded during the last Congress when the Senate turned down legislation to create a "watch dog" committee with access to CIA's activities. It states that Congress is now in the position of appropriating funds to run an agency (CIA) when it does not even know how much CIA spends. The article concludes with "What bothers us even more is that responsible Senators do not know, nor does C.I.A. have to tell them."

ACTION:

None.

Enclosure

MWK:bal
(4)

- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. Kuhrtz

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 7-9-78 BY SP2 MHL
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RECORDED - 55

INDEXED - 55

62-80750-2981
20 JAN 2 1959ENCLOSURE
55

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61 JAN 10 1957

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *1-8-57*

DATE: January 7, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *R*SUBJECT:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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This is to advise that CIA. has been seriously ill

In his absence,

 duties will be taken over by

The Bureau has not had occasion to have very many dealings with and it is not anticipated that there will be occasion to see him on any frequent basis. Outwardly, he has been cooperative, but he actually has not been tested concerning his true attitude toward the Bureau.

With regard to there is no doubt that a letter from the Director wishing him a speedy recovery would be enthusiastically received by has always been anxious to demonstrate that he is a friend of the Bureau.

ACTION:If you approve, no letter will be sent to SJP:bal *bal*
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

9

INDEXED - 33
RECORDED - 33

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62-80150-2913

11 JAN 9 1957

EX-125

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JAN 10 1957
DATE 2-7-57 BY SP/CLG/m

51 JAN 9 1957

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61 JAN 15 1957

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EX-108

JAN 8 1957

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62-80,750-2916

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

67-383675-617

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 22, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *R/R*

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On January 18, 1957, [REDACTED]
 CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that [REDACTED]

b3

ACTION:

The foregoing is being directed to the attention of the Employees' Security Section for its future guidance and assistance.

SJP:bal *bal*
 (6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. C. H. Stanley
- 1 - Mr. W. W. Warren
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

amb *JS*

162-80750-1
 NOT RECORDED
 133 JAN 25 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-13-98 BY SP2 NLM/HLC
 #368692

66 JAN 25 1957
 119

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-63001-140591

~~EXECUTIVE - CONFIDENTIAL~~

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

- - -

Friday, January 18, 1957

"DO NOT DISSEMINATE"

United States Senate,
Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration
of the Internal Security Act and Other
Internal Security Laws, of the
Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 4:35 o'clock
p.m., in Senator Olin D. Johnston's office, Senate Office
Building.

Present: Senator Johnston (presiding).

Also present: Robert Morris, Chief Counsel, and William
A. Rusher, Associate Counsel.

- - -

Senator Johnston. Do you solemnly swear that the evidence
you will give before this Internal Security Subcommittee of
the Senate Committee on the Judiciary will be the truth, the
whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Moore. I do.

TESTIMONY OF ROGER MOORE

Mr. Rusher. Would you give your name, please?

Mr. Moore. Roger Moore.

ao 2

Mr. Rusher. And what is your address?

Mr. Moore. 26 West Cedar Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Rusher. And what is your occupation?

Mr. Moore. Lawyer.

Mr. Rusher. Are you a member of the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugge?

Mr. Moore. That is correct.

Mr. Rusher. Were you at Harvard as a student, at one of the Graduate Schools in the fall of 1955?

Mr. Moore. I was.

Mr. Rusher. Did you participate in meetings at which Robert Amory of the Central Intelligence Agency was present?

Mr. Moore. I did.

Mr. Rusher. Will you tell us very briefly the general circumstances of that meeting?

Mr. Moore. Yes.

That was the occasion of a joint seminar held in conjunction with the Harvard Law School in the Littauer Graduate Center, at which former Professor Amory had come to speak.

Mr. Rusher. And after the speech what happened next?

Mr. Moore. There was a dinner at the Harvard Faculty Club for a number of students and professors who were interested in what Mr. Amory had to say in seminars before which he spoke.

Mr. Rusher. And what followed the dinner?

Mr. Moore. After that dinner there was a general round table discussion held in the Faculty Club, generally to honor Professor Amory and to discuss with him whatever he thought might be of interest.

Mr. Rusher. You say he was a former professor of Harvard?

Mr. Moore. Harvard Law School; that is correct.

Mr. Rusher. And he was back, although at the time he was in the CIA?

Mr. Moore. Yes; he was Deputy Director.

The topic of the address earlier in the afternoon, as I recall, as the function of the Central Intelligence Agency in the formation of national security policy.

Mr. Rusher. I think, Senator, that Mr. Amory is still, if I am not mistaken, one of the top three or four men in the Central Intelligence Agency.

Now, Mr. Moore, will you tell us as briefly as you can the events at the outset of that meeting, following the dinner, the round table -- how many were present and what type of people?

Mr. Moore. Oh, from ten to fifteen people, I would say, most of them were professors, and maybe one-third or one-half were students in the Graduate School there.

Mr. Rusher. And you were there?

Mr. Moore. Yes.

Mr. Rusher. What was said?

Mr. Moore. Just after the dinner was concluded and the table was cleared away, one of the senior professors present asked Professor Amory whether he would like to suggest he go to questions on the general topic about which he spoke earlier in the afternoon, or would he like to throw out a new topic for discussion, and at that time Professor Amory said he thought he would like to throw out a new topic, and then he was given leave to announce what the topic would be and his remark, as near as I can recall, was:

"I think I should like to discuss with you what I consider to be one of the most important problems before the Government of the United States today, which is acceptance on the part of the people of the United States to the admission of Red China to the United Nations."

Mr. Rusher. As nearly as you can recall, those were his words; is that correct?

Mr. Moore. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Rusher. Although perhaps not exactly verbatim?

Mr. Moore. Well, certainly I could not say it was precisely verbatim.

At this time I do recall, however, that he was immediately caught up by one of the members of the group on the general premise -- however, it was stated as a "how" rather than "should" question.

Mr. Rusher. How we can secure this acceptance, rather

than should we accept it; is that right?

Mr. Moore. Yes, that is correct.

I do remember another member of the group, whose name escapes me at the moment, did mention that he thought that it might be a good idea, something similar to the campaign in 1948 with Harry Truman, to take an unpopular question, might very well present the question if the opinion of the country were against it, and therefore that might be the way, just to adopt that as a campaign policy and take it to the people.

Mr. Rusher. Let me see if I understand it. Somebody suggested that it might be a good idea to argue it in the forthcoming campaign of 1956 on the part of one Party or the other for the admission of Red China, on the ground that while it was unpopular, that nevertheless it was sometimes successful campaigning to take the so-called unpopular side of the issues; is that right?

Mr. Moore. That is right.

Mr. Rusher. And did Professor Amory and the others then proceed to discuss this general subject?

Mr. Moore. Yes; there was prolonged discussion.

Mr. Rusher. How long?

Mr. Moore. I would say maybe two and a half hours.

Mr. Rusher. Did Professor Amory defend the proposition we should try to get this acceptance?

Mr. Moore. Yes, he did. We explored various possibilities.

He did concede, I think, that as an interim measure it would probably be necessary to have two Chinas in the United Nations, and that possibly that was the happiest interim solution of the problem.

Mr. Rusher. And ultimately the goal was to be the acceptance of the mainland government of China as the official United Nations members?

Mr. Moore. As far as I can recall, that is correct.

Mr. Rusher. I have no further questions.

Senator Johnston. No questions.

(Whereupon, at 4:40 o'clock p.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

- - -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1211520-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 183

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 Page 104 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
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 Page 223 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
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 Page 225 ~ Referral/Direct;
 Page 226 ~ b1; b3;
 Page 227 ~ b1; b3;
 Page 228 ~ b1; b3;
 Page 229 ~ Referral/Direct;
 Page 230 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
 Page 231 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
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 Page 233 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
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 Page 237 ~ b1; b3;

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62-80750-(2958), (2959), ✓ 4-2-57
CHANGED TO
105-59697-(X), (X2), ✓

APR 30 1957

S. m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/17/98 BY SP2AM/CHL

#368692

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 24, 1956

FROM : R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On October 23, 1956, [redacted]

CIA, advised that [redacted]

[redacted] CIA, is interested in talking to the appropriate official in the FBI concerning training programs for stenographers. [redacted] advised that [redacted] is considered to be exceptionally competent in her field and that she already has done an excellent job in revamping CIA's secretarial and stenographic training programs. [redacted] hopes that by talking to Bureau personnel she can further improve CIA's programs. [redacted] inquired if arrangements could be made for [redacted] to talk to somebody in the Bureau.

A review of the Bureau's files has failed to disclose any derogatory information identifiable with [redacted]

ACTION:

This matter has been discussed with the Training Division. If you approve, the Liaison Agent will work out arrangements whereby [redacted] can confer with the Training Division. We will be particularly on the alert for any information which might be of interest or use to the Bureau.

Per OGA # 368492

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-6-98 BY SP2 ALM/ELC/H

SJP:vec

(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Tamm
- 1 - Mr. Gearty
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 15

62-80750-2880
16 OCT 31 1956

b3

EX-125

81 NOV 6 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 25, 1956

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH ³₈SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
[redacted]ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/6/98 BY SP-2 ALM/EHL

Per OGA #368692

b3

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

b3

On October 24, 1956, [redacted]

[redacted] advised Liaison Agent Papich that he would like to afford the opportunity to Mr. Parsons of the Bureau and any other Bureau officials to take a tour of CIA's [redacted] pointed out that some of the research projects being handled by his personnel might be of some interest to us.

For your information, [redacted]

[redacted] have been very cooperative with the Bureau.

ACTION:

This matter has been discussed with Assistant Director Parsons. If you approve, Mr. Parsons and Liaison Agent Papich will accompany [redacted] on a tour of CIA [redacted] on November 1, 1956. It is believed that it would be to the Bureau's interest to see what CIA is doing [redacted]

SJP:bal
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

*

RECORDED

INDEXED - 77

17 NOV 7 1956

EX-125

1 NOV 8 1956

2 - orig & 1
4 - yellow
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Section

SAC, Little Rock

November 1, 1956

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 3

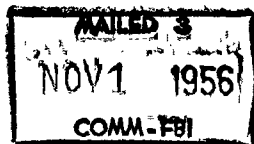
b3

Reference is made to

The above is being furnished to you for your confidential information and should not be discussed with individuals outside the Bureau.

b3

SJP:awj (7)



Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
per OGA #368692

Office

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *AB* SAC, Little Rock

DATE: 10/17/56

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

b3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/92 BY SP2ALB/MLH
Per OGA # 368692

[redacted] telephonically advised SA HENRY L. TUCK
that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for
information [redacted]

[redacted]

62-0

HLT:erc

(3)

to Adm. +

to Rock

56

11-1-56

55 P

DIVISION SECTION

1956

EXP. PROC.

b3

66 NOV 1956

RECORDED - 69

INDEXED - 69
EX-126

162-80750-2889

NOV 14 1956

100

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
67-43178-26

DATE: 10/15/56


FROM: MR. S. J. PAPICH

b3

SUBJECT: 

Callan

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

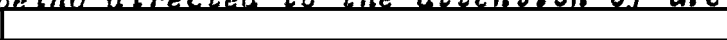
On October 15, 1956, 

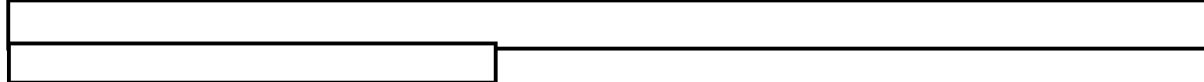
CIA. advised that 



b3

ACTION:

The above is being directed to the attention of the
Special Inquiry Section 



SJP:bal
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Callan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 147

43-798-26
2 NOV 5 1956
OCT 22 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/6/98 BY SP2 ALM/EL
Per OGA # 368692

~~OCT 18 1956~~

Bungling in CIA

Our people pay for their security by maintaining and tolerating the necessary evils of secret police and intelligence agencies. Since freedom and secrecy are alien concepts, it is only when secrecy accomplishes that which open adjudication cannot, that it justifies the money and trust placed in it by the citizenry.

Such is the example of the FBI. Although frequently accused of aborting free democratic processes, the FBI nevertheless stands as an active instrument, available to all, in the continuance of American freedom.

Can the same be said of the Central Intelligence Agency? I note in recent headlines that the CIA is expanding its physical facilities at considerable expense to the taxpayer. I further know that many of my friends, educated, intelligent people, are being paid good salaries by that agency for their services. Lastly, I know that my money is being spent by the CIA somewhere, somehow, to do something.

What is the CIA doing? In the light of current events, I must conclude that it does nothing.

Surely the people do not expect miracles. We do not expect our agents to be aware of every movement contemplated or accomplished behind the armed borders of the Communist nations. But we do expect the very minimum of active surveillance in other areas of the world. Therefore, when two of our closest allies, countries in which freedom of movement and expression are afforded to all American visitors, launch an armed aggression without our previous knowledge, and to our complete present surprise and dismay, I call that ignorance the grossest form of bungling on the part of the CIA.

In another Government agen-

cy, such bungling would affect only my pocketbook, and I would be disturbed. In this case, in the realm of international relations and ultimate consequences, such conduct threatens my very life, and I am angered.

A Herblock cartoon comes to mind: two men, standing with trousers at half-mast, mouths agape, watching John Bull charging into Egypt. The caption?

On the shores of the Potomac

For all the world to see
The omniscient Dulles brothers

Tweedledum, Tweedledee.

The American people share in their embarrassment. But in a like international circumstance, the consequences could be different. Then the lowered trousers would be replaced by chains, the mouths closed by tape.

Will the people share that, too?

LESLIE B. ADAMS JR.
Arlington, Va.

Revolt in Hungary

Let me add my personal "bravo" to your superb editorial on the tragic fate of the Hungarian nation. The dastardly act of "the Russian criminals" will echo throughout the corridors of civilization. Our compassion should go out spontaneously to those heroic people who chose death to the role of slaves. Someday, we should hope, freedom will be able to provide the strength whereby other peoples like those vallant Hungarians will not need perish at the hands of a barbaric horde. Your editorial indeed was a splendid demonstration of the moral power of freedom. Let that day of true strength in freedom be immediate.

P. A. RIDGELY.
Riverdale, Md.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-7-98 BY SP3 ALM/CHL
368692 Per OGA

"Washington Post and Times Herald"
November 9, 1956

ENCLOSURE

CA 80759-1894

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 11-16-56

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *RR*SUBJECT: ⁰ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
PERSONNEL CHANGES

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

W.C. The Liaison Agent has learned that [redacted] will be [redacted] at CIA [redacted]

[redacted]

W.C. [redacted] replacement as [redacted] may be [redacted]

[redacted] Bufiles contain no derogatory info re either [redacted] or [redacted]
ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:bal *ad*
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
- 1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-7-98 BY SP2 ALM
 Per OGA # 368692

INDEXED - 14
 RECORDED - 14

17 NOV 20 1956

NOV 26 1956 EX-125

62-80750-2898

3/25/86
CLASSIFIED BY SP-4 GW/SLM
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

#254101

SP1 AG/CLK

11/17/88 #287046

9803 RDD/ALM

5/27/93 C.A. #88-1826

SP7 CLK/ALM

9/14/94 C.A. #88-1826

ALL CLASSIFICATION IS
PER OADR REVIEW OF 6/2/94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

254101
12356
DATE 4/2/86 INITIALS SLM

b3

7-7-98
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

Per OGA #368692

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 11-16-56

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

DECLASSIFIED BY SP 7 CLO/ACW

ON 9/11/94

C.A. # PP-1860

per CIA Rev. SW

of 6/2/94

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mason	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Nease	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

[redacted] of CIA volunteered the following comments to Liaison Agent Papich on 11-15-56. He furnished the information on a strictly confidential basis. (S)(u)

b3

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(S)(u)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(S)(u)

b3

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:bal (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

Classified by SP 7 CLO/ACW

Declassify on: OADR 11/3/89

RECORDED 116

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62-80750-2899

12 NOV 21 1956

66 NOV 27 1956

SECRET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-53922-395

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 26, 1956

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 7-7-98 BY SP3ALH/ETC
Per DGA # 368692

b3

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On November 23, 1956

CIA

asked

Liaison Agent Papich

[REDACTED]

b3

[REDACTED]

b3

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

RECORDED-37

INDEXED-31

For your information.

SJP:bal
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Parsons

1 - Mr. Tamm

1 - Liaison Section

1 - Mr. Papich

EX-125

11 NOV 29 1956

64 DEC 4 1956

62-80750-2992

Papich

Liaison

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ah*

DATE: December 3, 1956

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *R*SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
CRITICISM BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mason	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Nease	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

Reference is made to the enclosed column of Westbrook Pegler which appeared in the "Charlotte Observer," Charlotte, North Carolina, 11-19-56. Pegler has always been strongly critical of the CIA and the enclosed article clearly reflects that he hasn't changed his mind. His references to Dubinsky, Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone are not new. He has previously reported that they have worked with CIA and he has condemned their operations.

Particular attention is directed to Pegler's references to information he apparently obtained in Arizona. It is believed that Pegler still has a ranch in Arizona and he may have picked up some information concerning CIA through his contacts in that state.

The foregoing is being high-lighted at this time inasmuch as it can be expected that Pegler may repeat or elaborate on some of this information in the future.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

Enclosure

SJP:bal *bal*
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED

62-60750-2903

DEC 5 1956

50 DEC 10 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
Per OGA #368692

WESTBROOK PEGLER

CIA Is Dubbed Grand Failure



Pegler

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower's surprise when Israel, France, and Britain started their aggression makes it clear that the Central Intelligence Agency and David Dubinsky's Lovestone - Brown political and espionage apparatus overseas are no good and ought to be wiped out.

The CIA is administered by Allen Dulles, a brother of John Foster. It does not even deign to tell Congress how much money it receives or how much it squanders on what. However, verified information was received in Washington that, in one case, agents of the CIA handed over \$10 million in unmarked ten-dollar bills to the secret service of the Communist government of Poland in the belief that they were dealing with some "underground" organization which was opposing that government.

In another instance, the CIA brought to Washington Dr. Otto John, a German supposed to be an adherent of the Bonn anti-Communist government, and took him into its confidence after which news dispatches reported that he had "defected" to East Germany. Still later he was reported to be back in Bonn, under arrest.

★ ★ ★

THIS SILLY THING is a remnant of the OSS which General Bill Donovan, the medal of honor man of the old New York 69th regiment of foot, organized for military espionage early in the war.

We were not allowed to know how well the OSS did its work and secrecy probably is excusable for the safety of "contacts" who might be useful again.

However, we did learn incidentally that agents of the OSS were given bundles of American currency to pay for information and, of course, such persons are not expected to bring in certified receipts.

Dubinsky had the gall to announce during the war that he had used money out of the treasury of the Garment Workers' Union for "espionage," presumably behind the German lines. He did not say how much money was spent nor who got it for what.

Just after the war, in loose collaboration with the CIA, Dubinsky went to Europe with \$50,000 in currency to make politics in areas liberated from the Nazis.

This certainly is no legitimate concern of a labor union with powers of taxation over workers and industry, both.

FOR A WHILE, General Bedell Smith was chief of the CIA, Ed Beatty, a war correspondent or the United Press, went into it in Washington for some time and may still be there.

In Phoenix, Arizona, a few years ago, a handsome young woman from Kansas begged me with tears in her eyes not to criticize the CIA because it was a wonderful concern doing great work.

A young lawyer from Indiana, living in Phoenix, also was an agent. The lady never had had any experience as an investigator and moreover, Phoenix and San Francisco, where she lived some of the time, are domestic points whereas the CIA is supposed to operate in foreign countries, leaving the United States to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI has had some failures as every human organization must, but its record justifies confidence.

All we know about the CIA is failure, which in the great crisis of the Middle East amounts to disaster.

★ ★ ★

With a few exceptions, the FBI is a silent service, but I have received information on the CIA by mail from anonymous sources whose identity I strongly suspect, which obviously came right out of the files in Washington. Some of it was supposed to be very secret, including a roster of department bosses. One of these is Matt Baird, a rancher near Tucson who served a term as headmaster of a prep school for boys and, during the war, was a colonel of intelligence in the Air Force in the Pacific theatre. His background includes no police work except possibly during the war.

★ ★ ★

THE CIA NOW is building an enormous edifice for itself across the river from Washington. Dubinsky operates his machine out of the New York headquarters of the garment workers' union.

Gullible journalists have created a myth that Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown are great Red-baiters, but these two are Reds themselves.

The Stalin Communists threw them out in an ideological quibble, but they never have proved apostasy from Marxian communism.

Last spring, the French government in Morocco accused Brown of meddling in the turmoil there. Whatever he did, the fact is not denied that he went there; and his propaganda against "colonialism" is consistent with that of Colonel Nasser of Egypt, who is now accused of fomenting the Algerian war against France.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Aut 3/3
7/1
HWC/10

MR. BRANIGAN

MR. RUCH

Papich

Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, N. C.
11-19-56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-98 BY SP2 ALN/EHL
Per OGA #368692

TO SHOW COVERAGE

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 26, 1956

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-98 BY SP2
Per DGA # 368692

SUBJECT: BUREAU MEMBERSHIP ON THE
INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (IAC)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to the syndicated column entitled, "Washington," by Roscoe Drummond in the "New York Herald Tribune," November 23, 1956. Drummond, in his article on "How Good Is Intelligence," attempts to uphold CIA in the face of Congressional criticism in which CIA is accused of being "caught short" in the recent world situations. The article further refers to the IAC (identifying the FBI as a member), which furnishes daily intelligence information and appraisal to the President and the National Security Council (NSC).

The Director in a notation on the above article, indicated his concern about the Bureau's membership on the IAC and added that we are only used for "window dressing" when CIA gets into a jam.

This is another attempt by CIA to use the Bureau's name, as well as others, to cover up for its inept methods of operations. Other instances which reflect this sort of treatment of the Bureau's name have been reflected in the following: (1) In an article reflecting an interview with Allen W. Dulles appearing in "U. S. News and World Report" magazine, March 19, 1954, it is stated that once a week he, (Dulles), sits down with the heads of the other intelligence agencies of the Government, that is ... the State Department, the heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force intelligence ... and a representative of "J. Edgar Hoover." (2) An article appearing in the "Evening Star" dated February 20, 1956, Washington, entitled "CIA Leaders Are Cool to Watchdog Proposal," by Richard Fryklund again refers to the fact that the Director of CIA meets once a week with the heads of the intelligence agencies, which are identified, including the FBI, to draw up summaries of the latest estimates of a potential enemy's capabilities.

Referral/Consult

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-90718-591

- 62-90718-591
(6) FBI
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

1 - Mr. Kuhrt
FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
TO DISTRIBUTION
SEE FILE 62-90718-330

162-80750-
NOT RECORDED
178 DEC 11 1956

57 DEC 17 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *attn: [unclear]*

DATE: December 4, 1956

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *[Signature]*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
Rr OGA # 368692

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tolson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nichols
<input type="checkbox"/>	Boardman
<input type="checkbox"/>	Belmont
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mason
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mohr
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parsons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rosen
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tamm
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nease
<input type="checkbox"/>	Winterrowd
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tele. Room
<input type="checkbox"/>	Holloman
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gandy

SUBJECT: ALLEN DULLES, DIRECTOR
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

led

You may be interested in the following information volunteered to Liaison Agent Papich by Mr. Dulles on December 3, 1956.

[Redacted]

b3

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

ACTION:

For your information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten number]

NOT RECORDED
176 DEC 12 1956

16 DEC 11 1956

LIAISON

SJP:ank
(5)

67 DEC 17 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN 60-44338-31

4-312 (1-23-56)

DATE OF MAIL 9-27-56

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL FILE ROOM OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-9-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
Per OGA # 368692

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL C.I.A.

REMOVED BY 58 JAN 27 1958

FILE NUMBER 62-80750-2906

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 22, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

b3

On January 18, 1957,
 CIA, furnished the Liaison Agent the enclosed
 memorandum

advised the Liaison Agent that

b3

ACTION:

Enclosed herewith is a letter advising the Washington
 Field Office concerning the above.

Enclosure

SJP:bal *bal*

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED-92

EX-126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-13-98 BY SP2 ALM/JHL
 Per OGA #368692

3 JAN 29 1957

30

amb *gh* *N*
 62-80750-2920
 [Signature]

66 FEB 6 1957

2 - Orig & 1
1 - file
1 - Liaison Sect
1 - Mr. Papich

SAC, Washington Field

January 24, 1957

Director, FBI

[Redacted]

b3

RECORDED-92
EX-178

2921
CIA has advised that [Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3

CIA has advised that [Redacted]

[Redacted]

The above is being furnished for your information.

SJP:bal
(5)

Cover memo Roach to Belmont 1-22-57, SJP:bal, same re.

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-98 BY SP-3 HEM/HL
Per DGA #368692

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
JAN 24 1957
MAILED 20

60 FEB 4 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: January 25, 1957

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On January 24, 1957,
 CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that

ACTION:

The above information is being referred to the
 attention of the Special Inquiry Section, Investigative
 Division

SJP:bal *encl*
 (4)

- 1 - Mr. Callan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 22

JAN 30 1957

INDEXED - 22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-13-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
 Per DGA # 368692

EX - 120

50 FEB 4 1957

DATE OF MAIL

2/1/57

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL FILE ROOM OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-20-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
Per OGA # 368692

SUBJECT

JUNE MAIL

Central Intelligence Agency.

REMOVED BY

FILE NUMBER

62-80750-2

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

51 FEB 27 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH *RR*

DATE: February 14, 1957

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH *SJP*SUBJECT:

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On February 11, 1957,
 CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that

ACTION:

The above information is being referred to the
 attention of the Special Inquiry Section of the Investigative
 Division

SJP:bal
 (4)

- 1 - Mr. Callan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 26

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-14-98 BY SP2 ALM/HL
 Per OGA #368692

INDEXED - 26

EX-126

62-80750-2930

10 FEB 15 1957

6/aj

61 FEB 20 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: February 15, 1957

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

b3

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On February 14, 1957, [REDACTED]
 CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

b3

ACTION:

The above information is being referred to the
 attention of the Special Inquiry Section, Investigative
 Division [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

b3

SJP:bal *bal*
 (4)

- 1 - Mr. Callan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-14-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
 Per OGA # 368692

RECORDED - 23

INDEXED - 23

FEB 20 1957

125
 64 FEB 27 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: February 14, 1957

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

b3

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On February 13, 1957, [REDACTED]

CIA, advised that [REDACTED]

ACTION:

b3

The above information is being referred to the
 attention of the Special Inquiry Section, Investigative
 Division [REDACTED]

SJP:bal tw
 (4)

- 1 - Mr. Callan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-14-98 BY SP2 AEM/EHL
 Per D&A # 368692

RECORDED - 99
 INDEXED - 99

62-80750-2932
 11 FEB 19 1957
 6/15

58 FEB 26 1957

The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

Hearing held before

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the
Internal Security Act and Other Internal
Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-2 ALM/EHL
ON 7-20-98
Per OGA #368692

~~EXECUTIVE - CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 18, 1957

Washington, D. C.

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

WARD & PAUL

1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL { 8-4266
8-4267
8-4268
8-4269

62-80750-2933

ENCLOSURE

C O N T E N T STESTIMONY OFPAGE

Roger Moore,
26 West Cedar Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

1744

A 'U. S. Spies' Tell All On Moscow TV Show

By O. J. Cutler

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

MOSCOW, Feb. 6—The Soviet Union put four "real-live spies" on television tonight in an effort to support its charges that the United States is carrying on a "secret war" of espionage against it.

One of the "spies" boasted he had fooled American military intelligence up to the moment of his appearance tonight by sending it messages for the past three years written for him by Soviet secret police.

All four "spies" are Soviet citizens who said that while displaced persons in Germany they had been debauched by Americans with liquor, gambling and easy women until they consented to return to Russia as secret agents.

While the performance had many earmarks of a melodramatic TV spy program, it was presented and produced by a unique sponsor, the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Some 200 Soviet and foreign journalists were summoned to the House of Journalists and found batteries of television cameras trained on four "spies" sitting on the stage with Leonid F. Ilyichev, press chief of the Foreign Ministry, acting as master of ceremonies.

For the next three hours, as the cameras whirled, the "spies" confessed all, and Ilyichev charged the United States with mounting espionage against Russia to the point where it became "almost an aggressive act."

The performance was carried live on Moscow television and filmed for showings throughout the Communist bloc. It had all the trappings of a massive propaganda effort backed by the Soviet government to paint United States officials as ruthless spy masters working

against "peace-loving people."

On a long table below the performers were spread portable radio transmitters, forged documents, banknotes and gold coins, revolvers, cameras and poison capsules the "spies" said they were instructed to use to commit suicide in event of capture. The "spies" said they were given the equipment by American intelligence agents. No explanation was given about how they were expected to walk with that quantity of spy material on their persons.

Ilyichev opened by charging that the United States for the first time in history had elevated espionage "to the level of state policy." He charged that undermining Russia from within through spies and saboteurs was "an integral part of the foreign policy of the United States."

He also assailed American military attaches in Moscow as spies and railed against American military aircraft, balloons and radio broadcasts violating Soviet air space.

The "spies" all told similar stories. Men in their early thirties, they said they were captured by the Germans during World War II and as displaced persons in Western Germany had been recruited as spies by "White Russian emigres" and American agents.

The four identified themselves as Nikolai L. Yakuta, Mikhail P. Kudryavtsev, Alexander Novikov and Konstantin Khmel'nitsky. Yakuta and Kudryavtsev said they surrendered to Soviet authorities in April, 1954. Novikov and Khmel'nitsky said they were captured in 1933.

Yakuta, who praised Soviet authorities for their "humane

treatment," told a harrowing tale of life under American agents in the "spy schools" he was put through in West Germany.

"In order to turn us into obedient servants and make us forget our love for our motherland," he said, "the Americans encouraged drinking, gambling and bad language among us and even took us to Munich to visit immoral houses to enjoy ourselves."

Khmel'nitsky told how he duped the Americans by acting as a double agent. He said after his arrest he confessed his treason and asked to make retribution by working for Soviet intelligence and deceiving his former employers.

He claimed he established contact with American agents by radio and as recently as Dec. 30 sent out false information supplied him by Soviet security men. He said the Americans believed he was a good agent and entrusted him with finding landing fields for spy planes.

Khmel'nitsky said he told Americans he worked at Bryansk in Byelorussia. He added his foreign contact told him during the Hungarian uprising to recruit and arm agents from among Soviet citizens and take them into the forest of Bryansk to await orders.

He also asserted his job was to collect intelligence data and spread gossip about high Soviet figures in order to disgrace them.

He implied he was considered an American "spy" in good standing up to the time he appeared on the television show and was to have made his next secret broadcast Feb. 14.

Memo Reule
A. Reule
8-7-57
STP:cal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-14-98 BY SP2 AAM/EHL

#368692

CLOSURE

WASH. POST - TIMES - HERALD

2/1/57

62-80750-2934

~~SECRET~~

4 'U. S. Spies' Tell All On Moscow TV Show

By O. J. Cutler

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

MOSCOW, Feb. 6—The Soviet Union put four "real-live spies" on television tonight in an effort to support its charges that the United States is carrying on a "secret-war" of espionage against it.

One of the "spies" boasted he had fooled American military intelligence up to the moment of his appearance tonight by sending it messages for the past three years written for him by Soviet secret police.

All four "spies" are Soviet citizens who said that while displaced persons in Germany they had been debauched by Americans with liquor, gambling and easy women until they consented to return to Russia as secret agents.

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For the next three hours, as the cameras whirled, the "spies" confessed all, and Ilyichev charged the United States with mounting espionage against Russia to the point where it became "almost an aggressive act."

The performance was carried live on Moscow television and filmed for showings throughout the Communist bloc. It had all the trappings of a massive propaganda effort backed by the Soviet government to paint United States officials as ruthless spy-masters working

against "peace-loving people."

On a long table below the performers were spread portable radio transmitters, forged documents, banknotes and gold coins, revolvers, cameras and poison capsules the "spies" said they were instructed to use to commit suicide in event of capture. The "spies" said they were given the equipment by American intelligence agents. No explanation was given about how they were expected to walk with that quantity of spy material on their persons.

Ilyichev opened by charging that the United States for the first time in history had elevated espionage "to the level of state policy." He charged that undermining Russia from within through spies and saboteurs was "an integral part of the foreign policy of the United States."

He also assailed American military attaches in Moscow as spies and railed against American military aircraft, balloons and radio broadcasts violating Soviet air space.

The "spies" all told similar stories. Men in their early thirties, they said they were captured by the Germans during World War II and as displaced persons in Western Germany had been recruited as spies by "White Russian emigres" and American agents.

The four identified themselves as Nikolai I. Yakuta, Mikhail P. Kudryavtsev, Alexander Novikov and Konstantin Khmel'nitsky. Yakuta and Kudryavtsev said they surrendered to Soviet authorities in April, 1954. Novikov and Khmel'nitsky said they were captured in 1953.

Yakuta, who praised Soviet authorities for their "humane

treatment," told a harrowing tale of life under American agents in the "spy schools" he was put through in West Germany.

"In order to turn us into obedient servants and make us forget our love for our motherland," he said, "the Americans encouraged drinking, gambling and bad language among us and even took us to Munich to visit immoral houses to enjoy ourselves."

Khmel'nitsky told how he duped the Americans by acting as a double agent. He said after his arrest he confessed his treason and asked to make retribution by working for Soviet intelligence and deceiving his former employers.

He claimed he established contact with American agents by radio and as recently as Dec. 30 sent out false information supplied him by Soviet security men. He said the Americans believed he was a good agent and entrusted him with finding landing fields for spy planes.

Khmel'nitsky said he told Americans he worked at Bryansk in Byelorussia. He added his foreign contact told him during the Hungarian uprising to recruit and arm agents from among Soviet citizens and take them into the forest of Bryansk to await orders.

He also asserted his job was to collect intelligence data and spread gossip about high Soviet figures in order to disgrace them.

He implied he was considered an American "spy" in good standing up to the time he appeared on the television show and was to have made his next secret broadcast Feb. 14.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials

CLASSIFIED BY SP7 ac/Am
9/11/94 C.A. #88-1824

Wash. Post and Times Herald *page A-6*
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date *2-7-67*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by *SP7 ac/Am*
Declassify on: *OADR 11/3/89*

~~SECRET~~ ENCLOSURE

62-80750-2935

E. I. R. -10

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 11, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT:



Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

b3

On March 7, 1957.

CIA, advised that



b3

ACTION:

The above information is being referred to the
 attention of the Investigative Division.

SJP:bal
 (6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. L. N. Conroy
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-6-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

Per DGA # 368692

62-80750-2943

RECORDED - 15

8 MAR 14 1957

EX 116

50 MAR 19 1957 F134

1 copy and 1-1-1
 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-80750-2943

Two Americans Held In China Called CIA Men

An ousted official of the United States Information Agency says at least two of the 10 Americans held prisoner by the Red Chinese are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Charles Edmundson said yesterday that is why the State Department has been trying to bar United States newsmen from going to Communist China.

He said the Department fears the newsmen might learn some of the imprisoned Americans are intelligence agents and that this might weaken United States efforts to get the prisoners freed.

A State Department spokesman declined immediate comment. A CIA spokesman said he had no comment to make.

Lost Post in Korea

Mr. Edmundson was fired last month from his USIA post in Korea after he had criticized President Eisenhower's proposals for blocking Communist expansion in the Middle East.

Appearing on a television interview (WMAL-ABC College News Conference), Mr. Edmundson said he, the CIA and the Red Chinese all know that some of the 10 Americans are agents of the CIA and "perhaps other intelligence agencies."

He named only "Fecteau and Downey." Two of the Americans still in Red Chinese hands are John T. Downey of New Britain, Conn., and Richard H. Fecteau of Lynn, Mass. At the time of their capture in 1952, they had been listed as civilian employees of the United States Army who were aboard an Air Force plane when it was shot down.

The Red Chinese have identified the two as CIA agents and given them prison terms for espionage.

Other Eight Identified

Six other American prisoners of the Chinese have been identified as clergymen and the remaining two as businessmen, one of whom was arrested by the Communists in 1951 on spy charges.

The State Department has taken the position that no Americans, including newsmen, should visit Red China while United States citizens are held prisoner by the Red Chinese. This Government has accused the Red Chinese of using the imprisoned Americans as pawns in a black-mail scheme. Three United States newsmen have defied the ban and have visited China.

editorial

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Rosen
Parsons
Boardman
Belmont
deB...

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-92 BY SP2 ALM/EHL
Per OGA # 368692

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date 2-23-57

62-80750-2945
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 8, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-16-98 BY SP2 HML/MLC
#368692 per OGA

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On March 7, 1957, [REDACTED]

advised the Liaison Agent that CIA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(67-302797)

This matter has been discussed with the Training and Inspection Division.

ACTION:

RECORDED-89 3 MAR 19 1957

If you approve, arrangements will be made with CIA

[REDACTED]

SJP:bal

5 MAR 21 1957

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Tamm
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

I am opposed.
We have too much
work of our own

Shaw
direction
at the
no and
PERS. FILE

Discussed with
advised. 2/23/57
CIA has been

GIR 4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 3/15/57

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HLE*

b3

SUBJECT: *bn*

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

On 3/11/57. I received a phone call from *Wash D.C.*
 CIA. He stated that

b3

I told *He* that

He thanked me for the in-

formation

This is submitted for information purposes only.

HLE:jas
 (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-16-98 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

Per OGA #368692

RECORDED-3

INDEXED-3

EX-127

62-80750-2947
 MAR 19 1957

52 MAR 25 1957

THREE
Mat